BARAKI BARAK

This woleswali is principally a plain surrounded on three sides by mountains of 300-400m and is estimated by Adamec to cover an area of 329 sq km. The centre of the woleswali is located 30km west of Puli Alam and the Babus dasht to the north. To the west is Sayed Abad (Wardak), to the north and east Kulangar, and to the south Charkh. There are approximately 168 villages of which thirteen are large.

Baraki Barak (village), Baraki Rajan, Shahmazar, Allahdad Khel and Padkhwab are well known areas in this woleswali. At the woleswali centre, the school, bazaar, hospital and jail buildings have been completely destroyed and only the government godown still exists. Villages in the area have been destroyed several times during the war but have been rebuilt by the people. A government post is situated on a strategic hill top in the eastern area. Except for land close to the government post, people continue to harvest, farm, and trade. Mujahideen patrol the area. Most of the woleswali is functioning reasonably well.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the population at between 39,068 and 60,875. Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a population of 44,186 which constitutes the highest population density in the province (134/sq km). According to the DCAR survey of refugees in Pakistan, 29,526 people from Baraki Barak were in camps in the areas of Kohat, Kurram, N.Waziristan and Mianwali (Punjab). Yet DCAR teams, after surveying the area, estimated that 80 percent of the prewar population still live in the area and estimated destruction at 35-40 percent, though much rebuilding has taken place. In some places two or three families live in one house. Many labourers are available in Baraki Barak.

There are Tajik and several Pushtun tribes in this woleswali. Tajiks inhabit Baraki Barak centre and Baraki Rajan. The main Pushtun tribes are Stanekzai and Ahmadzai.

ECONOMY

Farming is the main livelihood in this woleswali but the abi lands do not cover a large enough area to produce sufficient food for the population. Some agriculture has continued during the war. In the last two years 80-90 percent of the abi lands have been cultivated by the farmers. Only the lalmi lands have not been farmed due to lack of agricultural equipment and water. The land generally provides one crop a year. Major crops grown are wheat, barley, corn, tobacco, potatoes and sugar beet. Local seeds purchased from the provincial bazaar are generally used with fertilizer from Kabul.

Prior to 1979, approximately 60 percent of the water came from the Tang-i-Wardak River, which contains water throughout the year. Karez, in need of repair, supply the remaining 40 percent. Dams, canals and substreams have been repaired and partly rehabilitated by the people and the irrigation system is 60-66 percent functioning.

BAZAARS
There are two main bazaars:

- Baraki Barak: This was next to the woleswali centre and had 100/120 shops but all have been destroyed. Between 20 to 25 shops have recently been established using metal containers.
- Baraki Rajan: Located 5km to the southwest of the woleswali centre. This is a plentiful bazaar which has expanded during the war. It comprises around 200 shops which include: butchers, pharmacies, tailors, auto mechanics, radio repairing, tinsmiths, watch repairing, restaurants, shoe shops, vegetables, cloth, bicycle repairing, luxury items, and one sarai. This is a trading bazaar supplied from both Pakistan and Kabul. People of Wardak Province also benefit from the bazaar. Flour and wheat are sometimes unavailable.

Prices of items are the same in both bazaars. There is no diesel station in the area but diesel is often available in the two bazaars.

STORAGE FACILITIES
There is a 1,200 ton capacity godown in the woleswali centre which was built by the government prior to 1978. This is still in good condition and controlled by HIG who use it to supply food to their mujahideen.

ROADS
The most direct route between Baraki Barak and the Pakistan border is through the Dasht-i-Bedak via Bedak to Dubandi and this is mined.

Mujahideen have built a new road from Kulangar across the dasht to Shoolok northwest of Baraki Barak. The road then turns south and continues through Sayed Abad district of Wardak Province for 8km across the plain towards Tang-i-Wardak and joins with the main road at Delkush village in the area of Ebrahim Khel. From there the road continues for 12km to Baraki Barak. Three km from Baraki Barak the bridge of Deh Shekh, which connects with a road to Baraki Rajan and Charkh, has been destroyed. The distance between Deh Shekh and Charkh is 27km. There was another bridge at Pul-i-Jugi which has been destroyed. The condition of the road between Shoolok and Baraki Barak is fair. It has been gravelled and the surface is good. DACAAR was (in November 1989) in the final stage of repairing a section of the road between Baraki Rajan and Charkh and the bridge on that road needs repairing. DACAAR has also surveyed the road between Delkusha and Pul-i-Jugi.

MINES

- About 10km to the south of the woleswali centre anti personnel mines have been planted by the government in the Aab Josh area.
- In the north of the woleswali in Kaku Saheb dasht at a distance of 800m, wire-systemized anti personnel mines have been planted. The same system of mines planted by the government are found north of Baraki Barak.
- In the hills to the northeast of the woleswali anti personnel mines have been planted by the government around their posts.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Commanders from all AIG parties have taken bases in the woleswali and have arranged their groups to organize the security of the local people and the roads and to prevent infighting. Groups patrol night and day. Commanders include:

- Dr. Fazlullah, Amir-i-Omumi for JIA in Logar, from the Mojadiddi tribe and very active. He attempted to establish a supervisory council for the South-East among the JIA and was opposed by the Mangal tribe.
- The Amir-i-Omumi for HIG is Haji Ehsanullah, and one of his main commanders is Mustafa Badr, from the Zaqum Khel tribe, Baraki Rajan. Until mid 1988 Haji Ehsanullah was the Chief of HIG's Security Committee in Peshawar.
- Cdr Haji Sayed Mohammad, SYF, also from Baraki Rajan.

The commanders of Baraki Barak have held a shura for six years which deals not only with military affairs but also organizes the social, medical and political needs of the district. This shura has secretaries for five sectors who provide written monthly reports, and four judges working for its judiciary committee. A full list of members is available from DCAR.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

The hospital in Baraki Barak centre has been completely destroyed.

The area is fairly abundant in medical services and there are many clinics run by the mujahideen parties. WHO lists the following agencies as working there:

- Freedom Medicine support two clinics.
- IMC support one clinic.
- MSH support several clinics (working with the AIG Ministry of Health).
- MTA have one clinic.
- SCA have assisted many party run clinics as well as supporting some health clinics/centre.
- AVICEN have trained two vaccinators who are working with SCA.
- AMI have been involved in dai training and the training of health workers and one laboratory assistant.
- GAC have a clinic at Baraki Rajan.

EDUCATION

The education level in this woleswali was reportedly quite good in the 1970's. There were two high schools, two middle schools and two primary schools. All these buildings have now been completely destroyed. Presently there are three high schools belonging to JIA, HIG and HIIA, plus 120 small madrassas run by various parties. The education level of the high schools is said to be good. Muslim Aid and SCA are supporting schools and madrassas there.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ARC support agriculture (including a research farm), veterinary work, karez cleaning and horticulture.
- DACAAR are planning work in agriculture and karez cleaning as well as completing work on the Baraki Rajan to Charkh road.
- SCA have agricultural, veterinary and horticultural programmes.
- GAF support three para-vets.
- AFRANE have completed programmes in agriculture (including supplying a tractor) and horticulture and are planning ones for traction, small business support and work on bridges, karez and canal cleaning.
- VITA are involved with building roads and irrigation work through an area rehabilitation scheme.
- AEC support primary schools and one secondary school.
- ISRA have a support programme.
- HCI conducted a survey from May-October 1988 and have completed a drinking water programme.
- ESAR have been working on the road between Baraki Barak and Tang-i-Wardak.

CHARKH (CHERKH)

Charkh is an alaqadari in Logar belonging to Baraki Barak with an area of 760 sq km. To the west is Sayed Abad (Wardak) and Zena Khan (Ghazni), to the north Baraki Barak, to the northeast Kulangar and to the southeast Gardez and Zormat (Paktia). Charkh has about 63 villages of which nine are large.

Charkh valley is formed by a recess in the range dividing Logar from Kharwar and separated from the former by a low range of hills running from east to west for nine miles. Some of these hills are as high as 200 to 250 metres. The area is divided into four sections called Garmaba, Pengaran, Qala-i-Naw and Shush Qala. Kharwar is a mountainous region to the south of the Charkh valley and northeast of Ghazni. It is an oval plateau surrounded by high mountains.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the agricultural population between 13,758 and 21,463 and the 1979 government statistics are 34,598. According to a census reportedly taken 15 years ago by the Government, there were 7,000 families at that time. This area has been relatively unaffected by the war and the local population continue to be engaged in their businesses as well as with farming. There has been little heavy destruction in the region, the highest estimate being 10-15 percent including the alaqadari buildings. Currently 85-90 percent of the pre-war population live there. Most of those who had left as refugees have returned to the area since the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

Shi'a and Sunni Tajiks inhabit central Charkh. Some Ahmadzai and other Pushto speaking groups moved into this area during the past few centuries (Suleiman Khel, Gada Khel, Mangal and Zadran). Kharoti are in the Kharwar area. As in many other woleswalis, Tajiks live in the towns and along the road and Pushtun tribes in the rural areas.

ECONOMY

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in this alaqadari and ceramics (sold mainly in southeast Afghanistan) provide an alternative form of income. Farming continued throughout the war with 90-95 percent of the agricultural lands (abi) being cultivated in the last two years. Charkh is very well irrigated from springs, streams and karez. The irrigation system is 90-100 percent active and does not require further assistance. Wheat is the principal crop, and the tobacco from there is famous throughout Afghanistan. Other crops are corn, rice and some vegetables. The land gives two crops a year. Farmers use the local variety of seed and fertilizer is used on 70-80 percent of the land. This area has many orchards and gardens of grapes, apples, apricots, pears and cherries. The fruit, previously sold in Kabul, is now mostly exported to Pakistan.

BAZAARS

There is one bazaar at the alaqadari centre with about 90-100 functioning shops. This bazaar has expanded during the war and contains butchers, a pharmacy, hotels, vehicle spare-parts, diesel, tailors, radio-repair workshops, blacksmiths, etc. Most of these items are brought from Kabul, and some from Pakistan, particularly meat and grain. There is no fuel station in the alaqadari.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There is no godown but there are some private houses and forts which could be used for storage.

ROADS

The main road for this alaqadari starts from Bini Sara and extends towards the southwest, passing through Charkh and continuing to Ghazni. The total length from Bini Sara to Charkh is 3km, with Charkh bazaar itself covering 5km, and from there to Ghazni border is 35km. This is an earth road that can be used by any type of vehicle. DACAAR have begun repairing this road.

MINES

- Anti tank mines, planted by the mujahideen, are 4km from the alaqadari centre, in the northeast in the Ziarati Shaikh region in Shash Qala'a village
- There are anti personnel mines, planted by the government, in the hills 7-8km from the alaqadari centre

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Many mujahideen parties are represented here: HIIA and JIA in Shash Qala'a; NIFA in Kajdara; SYF and ANLF in the dasht of the alaqadari; HIG in Kharwar and Pankdan.
The major commanders are as follows:
- Cdr Fazel Haq, Tajik, JIA from Atawullah village. Previously a civil officer, BA education.
- Cdr M. Naeem (Sayed Aagah) Durrani, NIFA from Qala-i-Naw village. A Mowlawi with madrassa education.
- Cdr Rasooldad, Tajik, HIG, from Zelala village. Previously a civil officer with a BA education.
- Cdr Shahwali, Char Khel, HIIA, from Garmaba village. Previously a malik, educated to fourth grade.
- Cdr Mowlawi Aabudin, Kharoti, ANLF, from Shekhan village. Madrassa education.
- Cdr Tooran A Rahaman, Tajik, SYF, from the dasht. Previously a military officer trained at military college.
- Cdr Sayed A Wahil Aaga, Sadat, HIK, from Gulabdin village. BA education.

There is a shura with six members that is reportedly not acceptable to the local people as it does not include elders. It does not appear to be very active and has not been able to arrange any social, medical or other services to the area. A list of members is available from DCAR.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

No medical facilities existed here prior to the war and people went to Kabul for treatment. At present it is possible for only women, children and elderly people to do so.

- MSH support some clinics
- SCA support several clinics.

EDUCATION

Ten years ago there were two primary schools and a high school. The primary school for girls was promoted to a high school after 1978. These schools are completely destroyed. Other education facilities now include 7-8 schools provided by the AIG Education Committee and one by the Al Awn Agency. Muslim Aid is supporting some schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ARC have had a research farm in Charkh since the beginning of the year. They plan to give enough improved seed to cover all the agricultural land in the alaqadari. ARC have been involved in agriculture, horticulture and veterinary work, as well as cleaning and repairing canals and constructing dams in Dabar-i-alu, Bani Sahara and Dabar-i-Rahm Ali. They have been working in Naw Shahr, Pengram, Garmaba, and Qala-i-Naw areas.
- VITA - as part of an area rehabilitation scheme VITA are involved in repairing roads, and cleaning and repairing channels, streams and karez.
- AFRANE have completed some horticultural projects and supplied two tractors to be used on a community basis.
- GAF support a para-vet.

KHOSHI

Khoshi alaqadari covers an area of 477 sq km and connects Logar to Paktia. To the west and south is Kulangar, in the north Mohammad Agha, in the east Azro and in the southeast Sayed Karam (Paktia). There are about 15 villages of which five are large. The majority of the area has been controlled by mujahideen for ten years, except the centre, Khoshi, for about two years. Approximately 60-70 percent of the houses have been destroyed due to the war and to avalanches and 85-90 percent of the people migrated from the area. This alaqadari encompasses the two main valleys of Khoshi and Dubandi, which are separated by the Shinkai pass. The cultures, languages, tribes, religious customs and terrains of each valley are distinctly different.

Dubandi Valley:
Located east of the alaqadari centre, this valley starts from Lata Kora pass (1500-2000m) and ends at the Shinkai pass (100-200m). The length of the valley is 19km and the width 250-300m. Distances between villages vary from 1-2km to 3-4km. The people of Dubandi are Pushto speakers of the Ahmadzai tribe and are divided into five sub-tribes: Akhund Khel; Niazi Khel; Baqi Khel; Wazir Khel; and Stana Khel. There have been regional differences over water supply in the past, between the people of Dubandi and the Qasem Khel of Azro, who are also Ahmadzai. These regional differences have not been apparent during the past 10 years. Dubandi Valley has been severely destroyed (approximately 90 percent), and many people emigrated.

Khoshi Valley:
This is a green valley starting from lower Shinkai pass (Tootak) and ending at Aptak in the west. At the south of the valley is a mountain of 250-300m and to the north is a range of hills of some 30-50m. Between the mountain and the hills are three large villages located some 5-10 minutes apart. This was a popular recreational area. The people of Khoshi are Tajik, speak Dari, have a high degree of literacy, and 40-45 percent are Shi'a. Approximately 10-15 percent of the houses have been destroyed and 30-35 percent of those who had emigrated have already returned to the area during the past year.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The agricultural populaton was estimated by Adamec as between 6,904 and 11,491. 1979 Government Census figures for Khoshi are not available. The DCAR survey estimated that 80 percent of the pre-war population left the area though in the western area of the alaqadari (Khoshi), as noted, about 30-35 percent of the refugees have already returned. The majority of refugees in Pakistan are in camps around Peshawar, with others in Mardan and Kurram.

ECONOMY

Dubandi Valley is an important transport and trade area as it is en route to many parts of Afghanistan. Many travellers stay overnight in the local restaurants. About 40-45 people here are involved in trade between Kabul and Pakistan alone. The area was greatly affected by the closure of this trading route by the mujahideen in August/September 1989, leading to much local dissatisfaction. Main occupations were animal husbandry and camel caring.

Agricultural lands are located around villages in Khoshi but in Dubandi are found in a straight line on the mountain's lower slope. Most of the lands are abi rather than lalmi. The agricultural land gives two harvests per year and the main crops grown are potatoes, wheat, barley, maize, beans and peas. Farmers use chemical fertilizer except those who can only afford manure. A government experimental farm was established during the 1970's in one part of the alaqadari to develop improved seeds and agricultural machinery. This programme was generally thought to have been successful and the entire province was supplied with seed. The project has been discontinued.

In Dubandi, farmers have recently been cultivating hashish (chars) and an estimated 70-80 percent of the abi lands are used for its cultivation. The remaining 30 percent of the land is not cultivated due to lack of manpower. Local people employ sharecroppers from Sayed Karam of Paktia. The cultivation of hashish eminates from the Root and Machalghu areas of Sayed Karam (Paktia) and people from these areas have rented land in several parts of Logar and Paktia to cultivate hashish, reasoning that they are very poor and have no alterative. In Khoshi, gardens with apple, apricot, almond and mulberry are found around the villages and a little chars is grown.

The irrigation system consists of dams and karez which are all currently active. The main source of water is the Khoshi River which comes from the Lata Kora pass. The Khoshi River has water for three months of the year and at that time amply supplies the Dubandi Valley. For the remainder of the year, people rely on karez. Two karez in Khoshi have been filled and in some areas there is a shortage of potable water.

BAZAARS

Until 1979 there were two bazaars, Bala Deh and Dubandi and, as these did not have sufficient supplies, people went to Kabul to supplement their local purchases. The bazaars which are functioning now (Dubandi and Baghar) are supplied from Pakistan. People also go to Deh Naw or Kabul for some items when the road is open.

- Bala Deh, 10 shops previously, now completely destroyed.
- Dubandi, 13 shops previously, 11 presently functioning and two shops destroyed. Here there are hotels, mechanics and fuel stores.

- Baghar bazaar was established a year ago in Dubandi, consisting of 13 functioning shops. It has hotels, mechanical workshops and rest houses. Prices in this bazaar are the same as in Dubandi.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There was no godown in the alaqadari before 1979. When necessary, the government had used one of the agriculture project's buildings for storage. Items such as edible oil, rice, tea and sugar were distributed in return for surplus wheat. This building has been destroyed but it would be possible to find suitable private buildings for storage.

ROADS

Khoshi sub district is 151km from Pakistan by road.

- The principal road passing through Khoshi starts from Lata Kora, runs westwards through the Shinkai pass 19km from the district border, and continues through the desert before reaching Khoshi centre. The total length of this road is 32km of which 19km passes through Dubandi Valley and 13km through the desert. This road can be used by passenger and commercial traffic throughout the year, but during the rainy season the surface is flooded which can cause problems. It also can become very muddy during the winter. Due to lack of maintenance for ten years and poor weather conditions, the 9km of road between Dubandi bazaar and Shinkai village is in need of repair.
- The road from Dubandi to Khoshi is virtually clear of mines and the few remaining are marked by stones.

MINES

- Anti tank mines were planted by mujahideen in the east of the alaqadari at the bottom of the Shinkai pass at a place called Chela-i-Shekh Alam.
- Anti personnel mines planted by the government are in the Shinkai area 10km east of the alaqadari.
- Where the road between Lata Kora and Khoshi centre passes through the desert for 6km between Shahida and Khoshi (or Chila Alam Sheikh as the actual village is often known), there are mines planted by mujahideen. At this point the traffic uses the road which goes to Mohammad Agha District.
- The area between Khoshi and Kulangar is heavily mined.

No demining programme has been started in this area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Due to the cultural, linguistic, and tribal differences of Dubandi and Khoshi valleys, each area has an independant mujahideen commander, and all commanders are commanded by their amirs based in other woleswalis. These commanders are regularly sent, by turn, to south of Kabul by their amirs. No conflicts have reportedly taken place between the different commanders.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Logar Province in eastern Afghanistan covers an area of 4,409 sq km. To the west is Wardak, to the north Kabul, to the east Nangarhar and to the south Paktia. The capital of the province, Puli Alam (in Kulangar woleswali) is approximately 50km south of Kabul. Logar is administratively divided into four woleswalis (Azro, Mohammad Agha, Baraki Barak and Kulangar) and two alaqadaris (Charkh and Khoshi). Traversing the entire province from north to south is the Kabul-Ghazni highway.

The elevation of the area ranges from 1,500 to 2,400 metres: Khoshi is 2,386 metres, Kala Amit 1,963 metres, Hesarak 1,569 metres and Baraki Rajan 1,996 metres. Every side of the central plain is completely enclosed by high, barren hills with passes which lead to the south and southeast into Kharwar in Logar, Zormat in Paktia, and Musai in Kabul Province. A pass in the northwest connects Logar to Chardeh in Kabul Province, and another in the west to Maidan in Wardak.

Levels of destruction vary widely and some areas are heavily destroyed. All houses except those belonging to government supporters in Mohammad Agha, all of Dubandi, half of Kulangar and Baraki Barak, and parts of Zarghun Shahr and Surkhab have been bombed and burned. Areas along the roads are particularly badly destroyed. The DCAR office has some data available on amounts of destruction in Baraki Barak and Kulangar.

From Kulangar to Kabul, the road is in relatively good shape, having been cared for by the government until recently. The sand roads elsewhere have lost their sand and the dirt roads suffer increasingly from deterioration. Dirt roads in many places have been seriously damaged by tanks and other heavy vehicular traffic and many bridges have been destroyed. Local traffic is frequent along these roads. Parts of the dasht are reported to be very dangerous due to mines: between Miral and Sulak in the Babus dasht; in the Zarghun Shahr dasht on the old road between Khoshi and Zarghun Shahr.

POPULATION

Government statistics for 1979 indicate a total population of 216,294 and Adamec estimates are between 112,579 and 172,704. Woleswali population estimates can be widely disparate (see Azro and Mohammad Agha). According to a DCAR survey, there were 176,300 refugees from Logar in Pakistan at mid-year, 1989. The majority of the population is currently living in the southern part of the province in Charkh district. Areas further north (east and west of the Baraki Barak - Kabul road and in the Surkhab area) are seriously depopulated.

The main tribe is the Ahmadzai and their tribal elders have a major impact on the political situation in Logar. Ahmadzai inhabit: all of Azro woleswali; the Burg, Kandaw and Surkhab areas in Mohammad Agha; Dubandi valley of Khoshi alaqadari; and some in other woleswalis (Kulangar,

In Khoshi the SYF party is fairly strong. Khoshi mujahideen commanders are as follows:

- Cdr. Nazem s/o A. Qader, HIG, Tajik, Payan Deh village, education BA.
- Cdr. Atiqullah s/o A. Salam, SYF, Tajik, Payan Deh village, educated in the police academy, previously an officer.
- Cdr. Malem Zaher s/o M. Din, HIIA, Tajik, Payan Deh village, education BA, previously a teacher.
- Cdr. Gul Hassan s/o Agha Hassan, JIA, Sadat, Bala Deh village, education BA, previously a teacher.

In Dubandi, NIFA and JIA are the strongest parties. There is generally a good relationship between the various groups. The Dubandi mujahideen commanders are as follows:

- Haji Sarahim s/o Mowlani Fazal Ahmad, SYF, Akhund Khel, from Akhund Khel village, BA education, previously a teacher, Akhund Khel qarargah.
- Malek Haji Habib Noor s/o Ali Jang, NIFA, Niazi Khel, from Hajian Qala village, Lata Kora qarargah.
- Nasrullah s/o Bahadur, HIG, Wazir Khel, from Wazir Khel village, Wacha Jawara qarargah.
- Haji Taleb Din s/o Salamdin, JIA, Niazi Khel, from Dubandi village, Jandad Qala.
- Rahmat Gul s/o Zaman Khan, ANLF, Akhund Khel, Akhund Khel village, educated to 4th grade, Tanga qarargah.
- Haji Nazeem s/o Shah Nawaz, HIK, Wazir Khel, Wazir Khel village, previously a butcher, Wazir Khel qarargah.
- Haji Joma Gul s/o Haji Noor Mohd, HIIA, Niazi Khel, Shinkai village, previously a trader, Akhund Khel qarargah.

There is no united shura at the alaqadari level. In Dubandi valley there is a five member shura which, in September 1989, had existed for about five months and dealt with various tribal matters. Its' authority, however, remains limited. Members of the tribal shura are:

- Alim Gul s/o Sultan Mohd, Akhund Khel, Akhund Khel village.
- Stana Gul s/o Sahibdin, Niazi Khel, Shura Kalai village.
- Ensan s/o S.Shah, Stanakhel, Stana Khel village, formerly a driver.
- Malek Sadequ s/o Khan Mohd, Baqi Khel, Pan Kalai village.
- Nazar Gul s/o Pacha Khan, Wazir Khel, Wazir Khel village.

The shura sits in Baghar bazaar. Ahmadulla, leader of the Ahmadzai tribe there, is well known and respected and has the most influence in Dubandi. He is now quite old and cannot participate actively in the shura.

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Medical coverage is very limited. There was formerly a hospital which was also used by the people of Azro and Mohammad Agha but it is destroyed. IRC intends to reconstruct the hospital building. People (particularly women and children) go to Kabul for treatment.

- ISRA has an outpatient centre and is planning an immunization programme.
- SCA has given a little support to two party run clinics.

EDUCATION
There was previously a high school and a primary school and the buildings are partially destroyed. Presently no school exists.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
No such activities have been reported.

KULANGAR (KOLANGAR, PULI ALAM)

Kulangar woleswali, which covers an area of 1,056 sq km in the centre of Logar, is made up of a plain encircled by mountains 300-400m high. To the west is Baraki Barak and Chak-i-Wardak (Wardak), to the north Mohammad Agha, to the east Khoshi, to the southeast Sayed Karam and Gardez in Paktia, and to the southwest Charkh. Kulangar has about 129 villages of which about 31 are large. Kulangar centre is approximately 50km south of Kabul.

The provincial capital of Logar before 1975 was located in Baraki Barak but was then transferred to Puli Alam by the Government. Prior to the transference of the provincial capital to Puli Alam, Kulangar was the woleswali centre, which is why the centre of this district is currently known by both names. There has not been as much destruction in this district as in Mohammad Agha, but the area 200 yards on either side of the main road has been completely destroyed.

Kulangar woleswali has four major areas: Puli Alam; Kulangar; Porak; Babus. Puli Alam is currently under government control and the remaining three regions are controlled by mujahideen. Puli Alam is at the centre of Logar and comprises several villages and the desert of Atamoor. Kulangar area is located two and a half kilometres north of Puli Alam and has several villages. To the northeast of the centre is Porak with several villages. The vast desert of Babus is northwest of Puli Alam and makes up 30-35 percent of the centre.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the population from 23,860 to 48,415. Government statistics of 1979 are 77,390 (these figures may also include Khoshi alaqadari). Approximately 55-60 percent of the prewar population are currently residing in the four regions. Relatively few people migrated during the war and a considerable number of refugees have reportedly returned. In some areas 45-60 percent destruction is visible and Kulangar has suffered the most. People are rebuilding their houses but fighting still occurs.

Several tribes are found in this woleswali and Tajiks are a major component. Tajiks are settled along the Kabul-Ghazni highway and in Puli Alam, Porak and the centre. Pushtuns are in the rural areas: Ahmadzai and Stanekzai in the Babus area and Abdul Rahimzai in Shulak. Some smaller tribes have moved into the woleswali in the past few centuries: Dari speaking Sadat, Khwaja and Safi; and Pushto speaking Gada Khel, Sahak and Alozai. Adamec reports that at the turn of the century the population was made up of Hazaras, Tajiks and Sadat.

ECONOMY

During the past ten years only Puli Alam was fully cultivated. As conditions improve, more areas are being cultivated. Only the lalmi lands,

which make up 25-30 percent of the holdings, are still not being worked. The farmers have used local seeds bought from the bazaars of the province and animal fertilizer. The lands give one harvest per year and the main crops are wheat, barley, maize and baquli (a type of lentil).

The Dubandi and Tang-i-Wardak rivers and the Charkh dam provide 80 percent of the irrigation water in this woleswali. The Dubandi River irrigates the land to the southeast, the Tang-i-Wardak River irrigates land to the north and west, and Charkh dam irrigates land to the south and southwest of the centre. The Tang-i-Wardak River has water the entire year, while the lower Dubandi River and Charkh dam have seasonal water lasting from the spring for three months.

BAZAARS

Two bazaars existed before 1979, at Kulangar and Puli Alam.

- Kulangar bazaar had 50-60 shops which were destroyed during the last few years. 15-20 of these shops have been rebuilt and are currently functioning.
- Puli Alam bazaar had a market with 60-70 shops. This bazaar is controlled by the government and mujahideen are trying to stop people from using it.

STORAGE FACILITIES

One 1200 ton capacity government godown in the centre of Puli Alam.

ROADS

- The road which starts from Ali Malang on the district border between Mohammad Agha and Puli Alam runs westwards and connects with Sulak in a remote part of the province.
  The access bridge to Purak village some 7km along this road has been reconstructed to facilitate access for the villagers to the rest of the province. The road continues for two km and crosses the Kabul-Gardez highway and reaches Sulak. The total length of this road is 37km. It was built by mujahideen and is currently in very poor condition. It needs to be graded, gravelled and culverts and drainage need to be added.
- A second road starts from Puli Alam, passes through Baraki Barak and then joins the Kabul-Kandahar highway. This road has a gravel surface and was built by the government. The surface condition is reasonable until close to Baraki Barak where it needs repairing. It is controlled by the government and can be used by women, children and old men.
- Another road starts from Puli Alam, extends southwest and connects with Charkh alaqadari. This road was built by the government, and is now in serious disrepair. The bridge at Deh Shekh has been destroyed.
- The DCAR team were unable to survey the Kabul-Gardez highway, due to security concerns. It appears the road surface is poor but vehicles travel faster on this than on some other local roads.

MINES

- A desert about 6-8km east of Puli Alam has anti tank and anti personnel mines, planted by both mujahideen and the government.
- The region called Babus which is located 10-12km northwest of the centre has many anti personnel mines planted by the government.
- 15-18km to the west of Puli Alam is a road which connects Babus to Sulak. Anti tank and anti personnel mines have been planted by the government along both sides of this road for a distance of 5km.
- Government troops have planted anti personnel mines around the area in which they have settled, which is 8-10km east of the centre.
- The parts of the route across the Dasht-i-Bedak from Bedak to Dubandi have been mined and the area is avoided.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

In the centre of Logar all seven parties have independent commanders who do not report to Amirs. These commanders have held a military shura for controlling the area. They have no obvious and permanent base.

The members of the shura include:

- Haji Ehsanullah (HIG) who is influential here.
- Cdr H Sarder Agha, JIA, Khwaja, from Naser village. BSc in Literature.
- Cdr Ghulam Husain, JIA, Sadat, from Deh Kulangar village. Educated to 14th class and was a teacher.
- Cdr A Latif Khumaini, JIA, Naser, from Naserha village. Previously a Taleb. No formal education.
- Cdr Mullah Nawab, JIA, Tajik, from Doogh Abad village.
- Cdr Asad Falah, ANLF, Tajik, from Shash Qala'a village. Previously a civil officer, educated to BSc in Law.
- Cdr M Taher, ANLF, Tajik, from Naser village. Educated to 9th grade and was a military officer.
- Cdr Mowlawi Taher, HIIA, Safi, from AutiSufla village. Tajik.
- Cdr La'al.M, NIFA from Babus.
- Cdr Mullah Bahaudin, SYF, Gada Khel with a religious education, from Qala'a Ghafar village.
- Cdr Zarak, SYF, Bahram Khel, from Sarsang village. Educated as a Mullah.
- Cdr Esmail, SYF, Sahak, from Qala'a Zardud village. Educated as a Mullah.
- Cdr Dawlatzai, ANLF, Stanekzai, from Shalok village. Educated as a Mullah.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

A hospital at Kunjak has been completely destroyed. It was insufficient for all the people as are the various facilities (mainly party run) now available. Women, children, and elderly go to Kabul for treatment, if necessary, and young men go to Pakistan.

The following agency work has been reported:
- MSH support clinics in the district.
- SCA have given support to many party run clinics.
- ISRA support a clinic and a mobile first aid facility and are planning an immunization programme.

EDUCATION

There were two high schools for boys and one for girls, six middle schools, and 27 primary schools. The education level of the Kulangar area was higher than other woleswalis and possibly on an equal level with Kabul. The prewar school buildings are all destroyed.

Education in the area is better than elsewhere. Jamiat has a high school for boys and 20-25 madrassas are sponsored by other parties. Some private houses are used for schools. Muslim Aid is supporting some schools and madrassas. Some mujahideen parties (i.e., ANLF) have attempted to continue education for girls but have encountered considerable opposition.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ARC are working on agriculture, horticulture, veterinary care, karez cleaning and irrigation. They have sponsored two veterinarians from the area to be trained in Peshawar.
- DCA have veterinary programmes.
- SNI are building a clinic for IMC.
- HCI have cleaned a karez in Dadu Khel village and the Bala Jai canal as well as assisting with farmpower.
- AFRANE plan an integrated rural project.

MOHAMMAD AGHA

Mohammad Agha is a woleswali in the north of Logar, 25km south of Kabul city, with an area of 1,017 sq km. It is bounded in the southwest by Kulangar, in the west by Maidan (Wardak), in the north by Charasyab and Khake Jabar (Kabul), in the east by Azro and in the south by Khoshi. The woleswali contains some 73 villages of which 12 are large. A major portion of the woleswali consists of flat terrain (planned as the site for the international airport prior to 1979) surrounded by low hills (average height 100m). A small desert separates the western and eastern sectors of the woleswali. Most of the settlements are in the west of the woleswali in a compact area irrigated mainly by canals fed by the Logar River.

Mujahideen forces have controlled most of Mohammad Agha since 1988. The area of Bini Shahrawgan (including the Ainak copper mine) is still controlled by the government. The western central parts of the woleswali have been severely bombed by the government to clear the way for government convoys on the Kabul-Gardez highway. Destruction of homes in the area has been estimated at up to 60 percent. The DCAR office in UNHCR has details of the extent of destruction of some villages.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the agricultural population of this wolewali at around 20,900. Government statistics for 1979 indicate a total population of 46,649. The DCAR survey estimated that there were 48,594 refugees from Mohammad Agha in refugee villages in NWFP (including Abbottabad, Kohat, Kurram and Mardan) and in Punjab (Mianwali). DCAR also estimated that about 40 per cent of the population has remained in the woleswali although many have moved away from the areas of fighting and bombing, leaving these areas competely deserted, including the woleswali centre. Approximately 40-45 percent of the remaining population are involved with trading at Deh Naw but they do not live by the bazaar.

Tajiks make up about 25 percent of the population and are mainly found in Zarghun Shah. Pushtuns reside in the rural areas: Ahmadzai in the Burg, Kandaw and Surkhab areas; the Stanekzai in Safedsang; and Abdul Rahimzai in Safedsang, Deh Naw, Aab Bazak and Gomaran. Kuti Khels are in the area named after them and a few Wazirs in Safedsang.

ECONOMY

The bazaar established at Deh Naw since early 1989 draws traders from other parts of Logar, Paktia, Maidan, Wardak and Shinwar. Items available in the bazaar include: from Pakistan - wheat, edible oil, tea, sugar, stationary, dollars and imported meat; and from Kabul - refrigerators, televisions, VCRs, Russian nickel pots and US cigarettes. Mohammad Agha thus lies on a busy Kabul to Pakistan trading route. Major commanders from outside Logar led by Cdr Haqanni view the trade with Kabul as

dangerous, especially as they seek to lay 'siege' to the capital. Local traders oppose moves to restrict trade and seek the support of local commanders. Throughout the war there has also been tension between the Jajis of Paktia and Logaris regarding trade routes (see Background and Summary:Economy).

Agriculture: Two crops per year are grown in this woleswali. Lalmi lands in valleys and surrounding hills are considerable and the farmers claim that they have more lalmi than abi lands. Main crops are wheat, maize and barley and some rice. In 1989, 70-80 percent of the abi lands were cultivated due to water shortages. Lack of manpower has led to decreased cultivation of lalmi lands. Local seeds are used and approximately 40 percent of the farmers are using chemical fertilizer, which is purchased in Kabul as it is much cheaper than in Pakistan. Oxen have replaced tractors and the general move seems to be towards horticultural farming (grape, apple and almond) which can be sold in Kabul and exported to Pakistan, India and Saudi Arabia. Grapes and apples are especially good cash crops. The area suitable for horticulture could be expanded by digging 3-4 wells. There is little labour available since most of the workforce is involved in trading activities.

Karez constitute 70-80 percent of the irrigation system, are situated mainly in the eastern parts of the woleswali, and require cleaning and repairing. The western parts of the district are rain and river fed. The Logar River, which runs from Wardak to Kabul, has water all year and the irrigation channels are still functioning but they, and many bridges, require much work.

BAZAARS

Tang-i-Wagh Jan and Deh Naw were the two main bazaars prior to 1979 and served as truck stations for vehicles going from Paktia to Kabul. These bazaars were completely destroyed, but Deh Naw has now become a major trading centre. People still shop in Kabul for certain luxury items if the road is open - otherwise most goods are available at Deh Naw. There is no fuel station but stocks are imported from Pakistan.

STORAGE FACILITIES

No storage facilities were found. This may be due to the district's proximity to Kabul. The woleswali building, if repaired, could serve as such a facility.

ROADS

Mohammad Agha lies on the Kabul-Gardez highway, 40km from Kabul and 97km to Gardez, and is the only paved road in Logar Province. The road from Mohammad Agha to Pakistan (Gawey) is 179km long, passing through Khoshi, Azro and Jaji (Paktia).

- An unpaved 19km long woleswali road starts in Karizu (Khoshi district) and traverses desert to reach Mohammad Agha centre. At a point 12km south of Mohammad Agha, a road branches out towards Puli Alam in the south. The condition of this road is relatively good, though some repairs are needed in the Deh Naw area. It is a busy road which is used by all types of vehicles.
- The road to the Ainak copper mine passes by Bini Shahrawgan government post. The road is held and used by the government.

MINES

Mines were planted by Soviet troops in:
- Bini Shahrawgan, an area about 2.8km from the woleswali centre, where a government regiment is posted for the protection of the Ainak copper mine. There are many anti personnel mines in the surrounding area and reportedly 52 government posts. This area is situated some 2.8km from the woleswali centre.
- Surkhab, an area located 6km from the woleswali centre. Since this valley is on the route used by mujahideen and refugees, it is probable that some mine clearing has taken place.
- Sum-i-Duldul posts 4km north of the woleswali centre.
- Mohammad Agha's village post, 1.5km north of the woleswali centre.
- Deh Naw post 3km south of the woleswali.
- Ainak post 6km north of the woleswali.
- Surkhab B post 10km north of the woleswali.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There has been a concentration of mujahideen commanders from Jaji (Paktia) and other parts of Logar to strengthen the fighting around Kabul, but it appears this gathering may be dissolving. Local commanders have been uneasy at having many unknown mujahideen in their locality and have encouraged them to return to their home areas. The names of the local amirs are as follows:

- Esmatullah, HIG, Stanekzai, from Kutub Khel village, Qala-i-Sham qarargah, BA, former teacher.
- Dr.A.Hanan MD, JIA, Ahmadzai, from Surkhab village, Surkhab qaragah.
- Ma'alem Toor, SYF, Stanekzai, from Kuti Khel village, Pul-i-Qandari qarargah, former teacher, BA.
- Maw.Dastageer, HIK, Ahmadzai, from Aab Paran village, Qala-i-Shahi qarargah, madrassa education.
- Farooq Mansour, s/o Ghafoor, NIFA, Ahmadzai, from Qala'a Shahi village, Zarghun Shahr qarargah, BA.
- Anas, ANLF, Abdul Rahimzai, from Safed Rang village, Safed Rang qarargah, BSc engineer.
- Nasrullah, s/o Mullah A. Hai, HIIA, Stanekzai, from Kutub Khel village, Zarghun Shahr qarargah, former driver.

The shura of this district is attended by either the amirs or their representatives. The shura deals mainly with military affairs

as internal conflicts have been reduced and arbitration is seldom required. It is reported that this shura of mujahideen commanders is not completely acceptable to the local people, who would prefer that some elders were included. In addition, Tajiks feel that they should have more representation. The shura of commanders includes the following members:

- Cdr M Husan s/o A Salam, HIG, Ahmadzai, from Barg village, former teacher, BSc education.
- Cdr Fazel Rabi, HIG, Ahmadzai, from Mirza Khel village, former student at university.
- Amir Ma'alem Toor, SYF, Stanekzai, (see previous page).
- Cdr Gul Aagh, SYF, Tajik, from Shahi Qala village, BSc engineer.
- Dr. A Hanan, JIA, Ahmadzai, (see previous page).
- Cdr A Haq, JIA, Stanekzai, from Safedsang village.
- Maw. Dastageer, HIK, Ahmadzai, (see previous page).
- Cdr Maw. Ahund Gul, HIK, Ahmadzai, from Aab Paran village, madrassa education.
- Cdr Nasrullah, HIIA, Stanekzai, (see previous page).
- Cdr Sa'adatullah, HIIA, Ahmadzai, from Aab Paran village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There is no hospital in the woleswali and civilian patients are taken to Kabul. It appears that many of the medical resources are centred in Zarghun Shahr with some party run clinics in other areas.

- Freedom Medicine have six clinics.
- AVICEN have trained nine vaccinators, one with NCA, three with IMC, two with AVICEN and three funded by IRC.
- IMC have one clinic (WHO).
- MSH have one clinic (WHO).
- SCA support many party run clinics and have a dental programme.
- ISRA have one clinic and plan an immunization programme.
- AMI has trained one health worker.

EDUCATION

There were fairly good educational facilities prior to the war: Mohammad Agha, Zarghun Shahr and Deh Naw each had a high school and there were primary schools in most large villages. In Zarghun Shahr there is a school (opened in 1988) supported by HIG and two madrassas supported by SYF. Muslim Aid supports some schools there. Some of the area's children are also studying in Kabul.

Baraki Barak and Charkh). Other major Pushtun tribes are Stanekzai and Abdur Rahimzai. Stanekzais are mainly in Safedsang in Mohammad Agha woleswali and some in Abchakan, in Baraki Rajan of Baraki Barak, and in Babus and Kulangar. Abdul Rahimzais are also in Safedsang as well as Deh Naw, Aab Bazak and Gomaran of Mohammad Agha, and in the Shulak area of Kulangar. Smaller Pushtun tribal groups include Kuti Khel (in Kuti Khel area of Mohammad Agha), and Kharoti (in Kharwar area of Charkh). Sadat, Khwaja, and Safi Pushtuns (speaking Dari and Pushto) moved into a few areas of Kulangar woleswali some centuries ago, as did Pushto speaking Gada Khel, Sahak, and Alozai. Gada Khel along with Suleiman Khel, Mangal, and Zadran settled in parts of Charkh alaqadari.

Tajiks, the second largest group in Logar after the Ahmadzai, are generally thought to have settled there during the time of Sultan Mahmud in the mid 17th Century. They are in the Khoshi area, various parts of Kulangar woleswali (including Zarghun Shahr), Puli Alam and the centre, Baraki Rajan and Baraki Barak, and in Charkh centre. Tajiks in Khoshi and Charkh centre are both Shi'a and Sunni.

Different Ghilzai nomad tribes annually pass through Logar. These tribes include: Minzai on their route between Chaparhar (Nangarhar) and Esar (Hazarajat); Ahmadzai, Essa Khel who winter south of Peshawar in Pandu and Baghbanan and summer in Panjaw (Hazarajat); Musa Khel and Jani Khel of the Ahmadzai, who stay for forty days each spring in Mohammad Agha and Tang-i-Wardak on their way to Behsud (Wardak) in the Hazarajat.

ECONOMY

In 1979, approximately 80 percent of the population were farmers, and the remainder were traders, civil servants, or members of the army. Agriculture and trading have always been vital elements in the economy of Logar. The rapid development this past year of the bazaar at Deh Naw, south of Mohammad Agha woleswali centre, has become very important to people living in the north of Logar. This, and the trade with Kabul, have affected relationships with major commanders from outside the province who wish to lay 'siege' to Kabul, as the Logaris do not wish this part of the economy to be disrupted. Throughout the war there has been tension between the Logaris and the Jajis of Paktia regarding trading routes. The latter's main preoccupation is transportation, particularly between Kabul and Gardez. During the war the mujahideen of Logar have controlled the highway and have often harassed the Jajis who were accused of cooperating with the government. The relationship continues to be difficult.

In 1979, the three main bazaars in Logar were Charkh, Kulangar and Mohammad Agha. Charkh remains relatively untouched but Kulangar and Mohammad Agha, which are on the Kabul-Gardez road, were almost totally destroyed. Even though much is now available at Deh Naw, Logaris will still go to Kabul for items if the road is open and prices are lower.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- SCA work on irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, veterinary care, traction and agricultural training.
- DCA have a veterinary programme.
- GAF are planning a veterinary programme.
- HCI are working on cleaning karez and canals, irrigation, traction, flood control and the supply of drinking water. They have cleaned 10km of the Keshem canal but the 5km closest to Bini Shahrawgan post remains unrepaired. HCI have also provided tractors and distributed fertilizer in Surkhab area.
- AFRANE are planning bridge construction and assistance to small businesses.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A
GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agriculural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-i-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
jareeb	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
madrassa	traditional school with religious subjects comprising about 60 percent of the classes
mowlawi	a person educated in Islamic studies and often a teacher of Islamic studies for mullahs
mullah	a person who has completed enough Islamic studies to take care of a mosque and to lead prayers
sarai	a house or building that is a public resting place for travellers
seer	weight measurement equal to 7kgs/15.6 lbs
shura	council
taleb	a student who studies a series of Islamic books at a mosque with a mullah as teacher
woleswali	administrative unit (district)

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khalis
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni

JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

<u>NGOs</u>

AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghan
AMI	Aide Medicale Internationale
ARC	Austrian Relief Committee
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Assistance to Afghan Refugees
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
GAC	German Afghanistan Committee
GAF	German-Afghanistan Foundation
HCI	Human Concern International
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTA	Medical Training for Afghans
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SNI	Shelter Now International
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance

<u>Other</u>

AIG	Afghanistan Interim Government (based in Peshawar, Pakistan)
DCAR	UNHCR/Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
RTV	Refugee Tented Village

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR LOGAR
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	----- % ------ URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
LOGAR						
	AZRO	13480	0.0%	100.0%	707	19
	BARAKI	44186	0.0%	100.0%	329	134
	CHARKH	34598	0.0%	100.0%	758	46
	KOLNGR/P:ALM/	77390	5.0%	95.0%	1839	42
	MOHAMMAD AGHA	46649	0.0%	100.0%	1018	46
TOTAL: LOGAR		216303	1.8%	98.2%	4651	47

(HCR/PKD)
03/05/90

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES FROM LOGAR *

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
ABBOTTABAD		
	BASSU MERA 2	7
	PADHANA 1	55
	PANIAN 10	815
	PANIAN 11	167
	PANIAN 12	67
	PANIAN 13	25
	PANIAN 16	157
	PANIAN 2	58
	PANIAN 3	560
	PANIAN 4	274
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2185
KOHAT		
	GHULAM BANDA	100
	THAL 1	85
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	185
KURRAM		
	PARACHINAR 1	20
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	20
MALAKAND		
	PALAI 1	368
	PALAI 2	140
	ZANGAL PATAI	501
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1009
MANSHERA		
	SHAIKHABAD	463
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	463
MARDAN		
	BAGHICHA 1	106
	BAGHICHA 2	10
	BARAKI 10	377
	BARAKI 2	60
	BARAKI 3	150
	BARAKI 5	511
	BARAKI 6	166
	BARAKI 7	373
	BARAKI 8	320
	BARAKI 9	140
	FAZIL 1	247
	GANDAF	7
	JALALA 1	620
	JALALA 2	3
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3090
MIANWALI		
	RIV 01	11
	RIV 02	13
	RIV 03	47

*Survey conducted 8/88 - 6/89

(HCR/PKD)
03/05/90

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES FROM LOGAR *

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
MIANWALI		
	RIV 04	43
	RIV 05	49
	RIV 06	18
	RIV 07	19
	RIV 08	7
	RIV 09	13
	RIV 11	5
	RIV 15	15
	RIV 16	10
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	250
PESH 1		
	BADABER 1	65
	BADABER 2	223
	BADABER 6	5
	KACHA GHARI2	500
	KACHA GHARI4	20
	KACHA GHARI5	480
	MICHINI	58
	MUNDA 3	12
	MUNDA 5	376
	MUNDA 6	15
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1754
PESH 2		
	DAG BEHSUD 1	5
	HAJIZAI	30
	HAWAI 2	150
	HAWAI 4	50
	JALOZAI 1	621
	JALOZAI 2	6
	JALOZAI 3	60
	JALOZAI 6	18
	JALOZAI 7	751
	NAGUMAN	59
	SHAMSHATO 1	93
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1843
SWAT		
	KOGA 1	227
	KOGA 2	87
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	314
	GRAND TOTAL:	11113

*Survey conducted 8/88 - 6/89

(HCR/PR1)
05/03/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN LOGAR

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
APPLES			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	85.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	90.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
BARLEY			
CHARKH	6-89	57.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul food survey
BEANS			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	220.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
BEEF			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	500.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	6-89	350.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul food survey
	8-89	520.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
COFFEE			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	220.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CORN			
CHARKH	6-89	64.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul food survey
DIESEL			
AZRO	8-89	140.\AF per LTR	DCAR 8/89
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	148.\AF per LTR	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	152.\AF per LTR	DCAR 8/89
KHOSHI	8-89	140.\AF per LTR	DCAR 8/89
EGGS			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	20.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	22.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
FLOUR			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	700.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	103.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
GARLIC			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	85.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	90.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
GRAPES			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	240.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
LABOR/SKILLED			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	1000.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	1300.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
KHOSHI	8-89	1500.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
KOI ANGAR	8-89	1250.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
LABOR/UNSKILLED			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	500.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	650.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
KHOSHI	8-89	900.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89

(HCR/PR1)
05/03/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN LOGAR

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
LABOR/UNSKILLED			
KOLANGAR	8-89	725.\AF per DAY	DCAR 8/89
MELON			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	80.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
MUTTON			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	600.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-98	610.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
OIL (EDIBLE)			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	31.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	6-89	375.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul food survey
	8-89	412.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
OIL (MOBIL)			
KHOSHI	8-89	1600.\AF per GAL	DCAR 8/89
ONION			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	55.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	60.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
PEAS			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	180.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
PETROL			
AZRO	8-89	270.\AF per LTR	DCAR 8/89
KHOSHI	8-89	1100.\AF per GAL	DCAR 8/89
POTATOES			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	45.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	45.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
RAISINS			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	600.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
RICE			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	143.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	6-89	214.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul food survey
	8-89	1020.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
SOAP-BATH			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	100.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
SOAP-CLOTH			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	60.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
SUGAR			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	300.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	6-89	270.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul food survey

(HCR/PR1)
05/03/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN LOGAR

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
TEA			
CHARKH	6-89	1500.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Kabul Food Survey
TEA BLACK			
CHARKH	8-89	1700.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
TEA GREEN			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	1800.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
CHARKH	8-89	1800.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
TOMATOES			
CHARKH	8-89	110.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
WATERMELON			
BARAKI BARAK	8-89	50.\AF per KGS	DCAR 8/89
WHEAT			
CHARKH	6-89	83.\AF per KGS	Afghanaid Food Survey

Logar has been called "the granary of Kabul", which is an indication of the potential wealth of its agriculture. Fruit, especially grapes and apples, and vegetables, were the major cash crops, and these were traditionally traded with Pakistan and Kabul. Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry (to supplement the local income), and trading still form the basis of the economy and parts of this province have suffered heavily from the war.

The Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan have identified Logar as one of the areas with the most serious farming problems. The yield from orchards has decreased dramatically (one figure is 50 percent) due to lack of water, manpower and technical treatment. Many orchards have become wild and others have been decimated. Most of the fields and orchards along the Kabul-Gardez highway have been mined. The number of animals has also decreased considerably, as they have been taken to Pakistan, sold in Kabul, or eaten.

Crop rotation is practiced on the best land. Irrigated wheat is planted in September/November and harvested between mid July and mid September. Non-irrigated wheat is planted in March/April and harvested July/September. Corn is planted May/June and harvested August/September and barley is planted March/April for a June/July harvest. Rice is sown May/June for an October/November harvest and sugar beet is sown in March/April to be harvested in September/November.

The famous Ainak copper mine near Bini Shahrawgan is reportedly surrounded by about 52 posts. The mine is controlled by the Kabul government and there are many anti personnel mines in the area.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The chief of the Ahmadzai, Haji Naeem, is very highly respected as an elder and is famous as a jirga holder. He is known as the main jirga holder in Nangarhar, Paktia, Laghman and Kabul because he is trusted to make an independent judgement on tribal disputes. Haji Naeem has been a major mujahideen leader in Logar and receives arms and assistance from all parties. Haji Bismillah (SYF) acts as his 'number two' and is, in his own right, a well respected elder of the tribe who also participates in jirgas within Logar and in other provinces. With their leadership, political factions or infighting have not been significant within the Ahmadzai tribe and problems that have arisen have been solved by the elders. Tajiks, in particular, have their own commanders but respect Haji Naeem as an elder of the Ahmadzai.

A provincial seven party shura was formed this year and they indicate a desire to work with aid agencies at both district and provincial level.

Dr. Fazlullah is the Amir-i-Omumi for the JIA in Logar. He tried to organize a supervisory council among the JIA groups for the south-east, where tribal ties are much stronger than in the north, but it was not

ANNEX E

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Logar	Azro	505	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1712	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	8/87	6/87
Logar	Azro	505	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1911	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Logar	Azro	505	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 231	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A0	Other agriculture	SCA:2226	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	AFR: 336	Completed	5 to 10	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	AFR: 804	Planning	5 to 10	Self	10/89	7/90
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	ARC: 106	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	ARC: 122	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	DCR: 120	Planning	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	SCA: 906	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A1	Field crops	VIA: 415	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/89	9/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 337	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 328	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/87	7/87
Logar	Baraki	501	A2	Horticulture	ARC: 107	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A2	Horticulture	ARC: 201	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A2	Horticulture	SCA: 907	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A2	Horticulture	VIA: 416	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	4/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A4	Veterinary	ARC: 108	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A4	Veterinary	GAF: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A4	Veterinary	SCA: 908	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A5	Livestock	AFR: 343	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A6	Traction	AFR: 424	Planning	5 to 10	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Baraki	501	A6	Traction	AFR: 342	Completed	5 to 10	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A6	Traction	SCA: 911	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	A6	Traction	VIA: 417	Completed	10 to 20	Self	6/88	8/89
Logar	Baraki	501	A9	Agric. training	SCA: 910	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	C1	Roads	DCR: 316	Ongoing	20 or more	UN	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	C1	Roads	DCR: 116	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	4/89	1/12
Logar	Baraki	501	C1	Roads	VIA: 133	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	C1	Roads	VIA: 414	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	C1	Roads	VIA: 134	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Logar	Baraki	501	C2	Bridges	AFR: 423	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Baraki	501	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	DCR: 117	Planning	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	DCR: 317	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	AFR: 801	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	3/90
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	AFR: 341	Completed	5 to 10	Self	3/88	3/89
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	AFR: 326	Completed	5 to 10	Self	3/87	3/88
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	MAR: 101	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	SCA: 905	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	SCA: 936	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E1	Primary education	SCA: 937	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E2	Secondary education	AFR: 802	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	3/90
Logar	Baraki	501	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E2	Secondary education	SCA: 938	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	E3	Higher education	MAR: 103	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	AMI: 120	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 826	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 827	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 914	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 920	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 922	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 903	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 912	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 917	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	AMI: 116	Ongoing	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 114	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/86	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 426	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 221	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1906	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 918	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 904	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/86	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 902	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	3/85	9/88
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 913	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 923	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 921	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 915	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H5	Laboratory	AMI: 117	Ongoing	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H5	Laboratory	SCA: 916	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H5	Laboratory	SCA: 924	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H6	Dental	AMI: 118	Ongoing	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H6	Dental	SCA: 925	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H6	Dental	SCA: 919	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	H8	Mother child health	AMI: 119	Planning	--	None	--/--	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	I4	Assist small bus.	AFR: 425	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Baraki	501	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 311	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 329	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/87	11/87
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 311	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/84	7/84
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 327	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/87	5/87
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 301	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/82	11/82
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2227	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2229	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2230	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2228	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	R2	Food distribution	AFR: 803	Completed	1 to 5	Self	4/87	5/87
Logar	Baraki	501	W0	Other water resourc	VIA: 135	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W0	Other water resourc	VIA: 412	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/87	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	AFR: 338	Completed	5 to 10	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	AFR: 421	Planning	5 to 10	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	AFC: 109	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	DCR: 118	Planning	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	VIA: 411	Completed	5 to 10	Self	1/88	4/89
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	VIA: 413	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	VIA: 131	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W1	Karez	VIA: 132	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Logar	Baraki	501	W2	Canal	AFR: 339	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	W2	Canal	AFR: 422	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Baraki	501	W2	Canal	DCR: 119	Planning	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	AFR: 340	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Baraki	501	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	ARC: 110	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Logar	Baraki	501	W6	Drinking water	HCI: 116	Completed	--	--	8/89	11/89
Logar	Charkh	503	A1	Field crops	AFR: 321	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/86	11/86
Logar	Charkh	503	A1	Field crops	APC: 111	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	2/87	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	A1	Field crops	VIA: 423	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/89	9/89
Logar	Charkh	503	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 402	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Charkh	503	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 333	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/87	7/87
Logar	Charkh	503	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 323	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/86	11/86
Logar	Charkh	503	A2	Horticulture	AFC: 112	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	2/88	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	A2	Horticulture	APC: 202	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	A2	Horticulture	VIA: 424	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	4/89
Logar	Charkh	503	A4	Veterinary	AFC: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	A4	Vetrrinary	GAF: 216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	A6	Traction	AFR: [illegible]	Completed	5 to 10	Self	9/85	11/86

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Logar	Charkh	503	A6	Traction	VIA: 425	Completed	10 to 20	Self	6/88	8/87
Logar	Charkh	503	C1	Roads	VIA: 422	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/87	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	C1	Roads	VIA: 128	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	45/87	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	E1	Primary education	AFR: 332	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/87	3/88
Logar	Charkh	503	E1	Primary education	AFR: 403	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/83	3/87
Logar	Charkh	503	E1	Primary education	AFR: 806	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	3/90
Logar	Charkh	503	E1	Primary education	MAR: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/85	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	E3	Higher education	MAR: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 926	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 929	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 726	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 928	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 927	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/--	85/--
Logar	Charkh	503	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 334	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/87	5/87
Logar	Charkh	503	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 335	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/87	11/87
Logar	Charkh	503	W0	Other water resourc	VIA: 129	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	W0	Other water resourc	VIA: 420	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	W0	Other water resourc	VIA: 130	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/87
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	AFR: 401	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	AFR: 331	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/87	10/88
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	ARC: 114	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	VIA: 421	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	3/89	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	VIA: 127	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	VIA: 419	Completed	5 to 10	Self	5/83	5/89
Logar	Charkh	503	W1	Karez	VIA: 126	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Logar	Charkh	503	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	ARC: 115	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Logar	Khoshi	502	E1	Primary education	MAR: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Khoshi	502	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/85	--/--
Logar	Khoshi	502	E3	Higher education	MAR: 108	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Khoshi	502	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 316	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Logar	Khoshi	502	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 317	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Logar	Khoshi	502	H4	Immunization	ISR: 318	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A0	Other agriculture	SCA: 945	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A1	Field crops	AFR: 406	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A1	Field crops	UNI: 103	Completed	5 to 10	UN	5/89	--/-
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A1	Field crops	SCA: 941	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A2	Horticulture	SCA: 942	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A4	Veterinary	DLA: 206	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	9/90
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A4	Veterinary	BAF: 301	Planning	1 to 5	Self	12/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A4	Veterinary	SCA: 943	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A6	Traction	AFR: 407	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A6	Traction	HCI: 126	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A6	Traction	SCA:1001	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	A9	Agric. training	SCA: 944	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	C2	Bridges	AFR: 426	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	E1	Primary education	MAR: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 117	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	E3	Higher education	MAR: 118	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 831	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/86	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 832	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/86	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 835	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/88	--/-
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 834	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/87	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 833	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	11/85	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 836	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	11/8[illegible]	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 431	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/85	--/--

Province	District	Code	SECTOR Code	SECTOR Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	BUDGET PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	DATE Begin	DATE End
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 321	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3631	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	11/87	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 935	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 934	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1002	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1005	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1004	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 322	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H4	Immunization	ISR: 323	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H4	Immunization	MSH:1106	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	H6	Dental	SCA:1003	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	I4	Assist small bus.	AFR: 427	Planning	1 to 5	Self	7/87	7/90
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 392	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/83	8/83
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2231	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W1	Karez	HCI: 101	Planning	10 to 20	Self	7/87	2/90
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W1	Karez	HCI: 106	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/87	12/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W1	Karez	HCI: 121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	10/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W2	Canal	HCI: 107	Completed	5 to 10	Self	8/87	12/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W2	Canal	HCI: 122	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/87	12/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W2	Canal	HCI: 102	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/87	1/90
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	HCI: 103	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/87	12/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	HCI: 123	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/87	12/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W4	Flood control	HCI: 124	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	1/90
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W4	Flood control	HCI: 104	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/87	12/87
Logar	Mohammad Ag.	504	W6	Drinking water	HCI: 105	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	1/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A0	Other agriculture	NCA: 601	Discontinued	1 to 5	None	5/89	-
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A1	Field crops	AFR: 418	Planning	5 to 10	Self	9/87	7/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A1	Field crops	ARC: 136	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A1	Field crops	HCI: 111	Completed	5 to 10	Self	7/87	11/87
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A2	Horticulture	ARC: 137	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/88	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A2	Horticulture	AFC: 203	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A4	Veterinary	AFC: 138	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/87	[illegible]
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	9/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 101	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	9/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 212	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	9/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	9/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A5	Livestock	DCA: 326	Planning	1 to 5	Self	3/90	--/-
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A6	Traction	AFR: 412	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A6	Traction	DCA: 327	Planning	1 to 5	Self	3/90	--/-
Logar	Puli Alam	506	A6	Traction	HCI: 131	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logar	Puli Alam	506	C2	Bridges	AFR: 419	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/87	7/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 101	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/87	2/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 201	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/87	2/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	E1	Primary education	MAR: 121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	E2	Secondary education	AFR: 611	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	3/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 122	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	E3	Higher education	MAR: 123	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:1007	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/87	[illegible]
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 326	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1921	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	11/87	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1922	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	7/87	4/87
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:1008	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/87	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 327	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H4	Immunization	ISR: 328	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Logar	Puli Alam	506	H5	Laboratory	SCA:1009	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/83	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Logar	Puli Alam	506	I4	Assist small bus.	AFR: 420	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/87	3/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	RI	Cash for food	AFR: 316	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/85	9/85
Logar	Puli Alam	506	W1	Karez	AFR: 411	Completed	1 to 5	Self	10/88	7/89
Logar	Puli Alam	506	W1	Karez	AFR: 416	Planning	5 to 10	Self	9/89	7/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	W1	Karez	ARC: 139	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	/-
Logar	Puli Alam	506	W2	Canal	AFR: 417	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/87	7/90
Logar	Puli Alam	506	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	ARC: 140	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--

This list was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABAC Database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in October, 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGOs, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the third edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990.

ANNEX F
ETHNIC GROUPS AND TRIBES OF LOGAR

In Logar, the two major ethnic groups and their languages and religion are:

1. Pushtun: Pushto dialects. Hanafi Sunni.

2. Tajik: Dari and Tajiki dialects. Mainly Hanafi Sunni, but some Shi'a.

Pushtun tribes view themselves as belonging to genealogies. There are several genealogies and every tribe traces their history and people back through one of these. The Durranis and Ghilzais are two major Pushtun genealogies, or family-trees. Each major tribe is also divided into sub-tribes (Khels).

Most of the Pushtuns in Logar are Ghilzai, and the main Ghilzai tribes there are:
- Ahmadzai
- Stanekzai
- Abdul Rahimzai

Smaller Ghilzai groups in Logar include:
- Kuti Khel
- Kharoti
- Suleiman Khel
- Gada Khel

There are two small groups of Durranis:
- Sahak
- Alozai

Other smaller Pushtun tribal groups in Logar are: Safi, Khwaja, Mangal, Zadran, Wazir, and Sadat.

The Pushtun Sadat (singular form is Sayyid) trace their ancestry to the Prophet Mohammad.

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Phones : [illegible]

possible to set up a council similar to that in the Panjshir. The JIA commanders from the Mangal tribe of Paktia opposed the formation of such a council in the south-east.

The Amir-i-Omumi for HIG in Logar is Haji Ehsanullah who was, until mid 1988, the Chief of HIG's Security Committee in Peshawar.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY

At least nineteen NGOs are active in Logar, and others such as IRC have expressed an interest. The NGOs with an involvement in Logar include AEC, AFRANE, Al Awn Agency, AMI, ARC, AVICEN, DACAAR, DCA, Freedom Medicine, GAC, GAF, HCI, IMC, ISRA, MSH, MTA, SCA, SNI, and VITA. The question of coordinating NGO activity in this province has caused concern to some of the agencies (Annex).

In an attempt to address the problem of traction within this province, a number of NGOs are currently assisting in the agricultural sector and several (ARC, SCA and HCI) plan to take in tractors, with AFRANE having already done so. NGOs have also discussed building storage facilities in Kulangar. Both Kulangar and Baraki Barak had large stores before the war (see woleswali reports). AMI is planning to establish a referral hospital.

Health (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicine; support for health posts; immunization; Mother and Child Health programmes): AMI, AVICEN, Freedom Medicine, GAC, IMC, ISRA, MSH, MTA, SCA. DCA plan to establish a central clinic in Kulangar.
Rural Works (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): DACAAR, HCI, SNI, VITA.
Irrigation Rehabilitation (repair of channels, cleaning of karez etc): AFRANE, ARC, HCI, VITA.
Field Crops (improved seeds, tools, fertilizer, pesticides, farm power, e.g., tractors, oxen): AFRANE, ARC, HCI, SCA.
Veterinary Care (training, supply of trainees with medicine): ARC, DCA, GAF, SCA.
Horticulture: AFRANE, ARC, SCA.
Education: AEC, Al Awn Agency (particularly in Charkh woleswali).

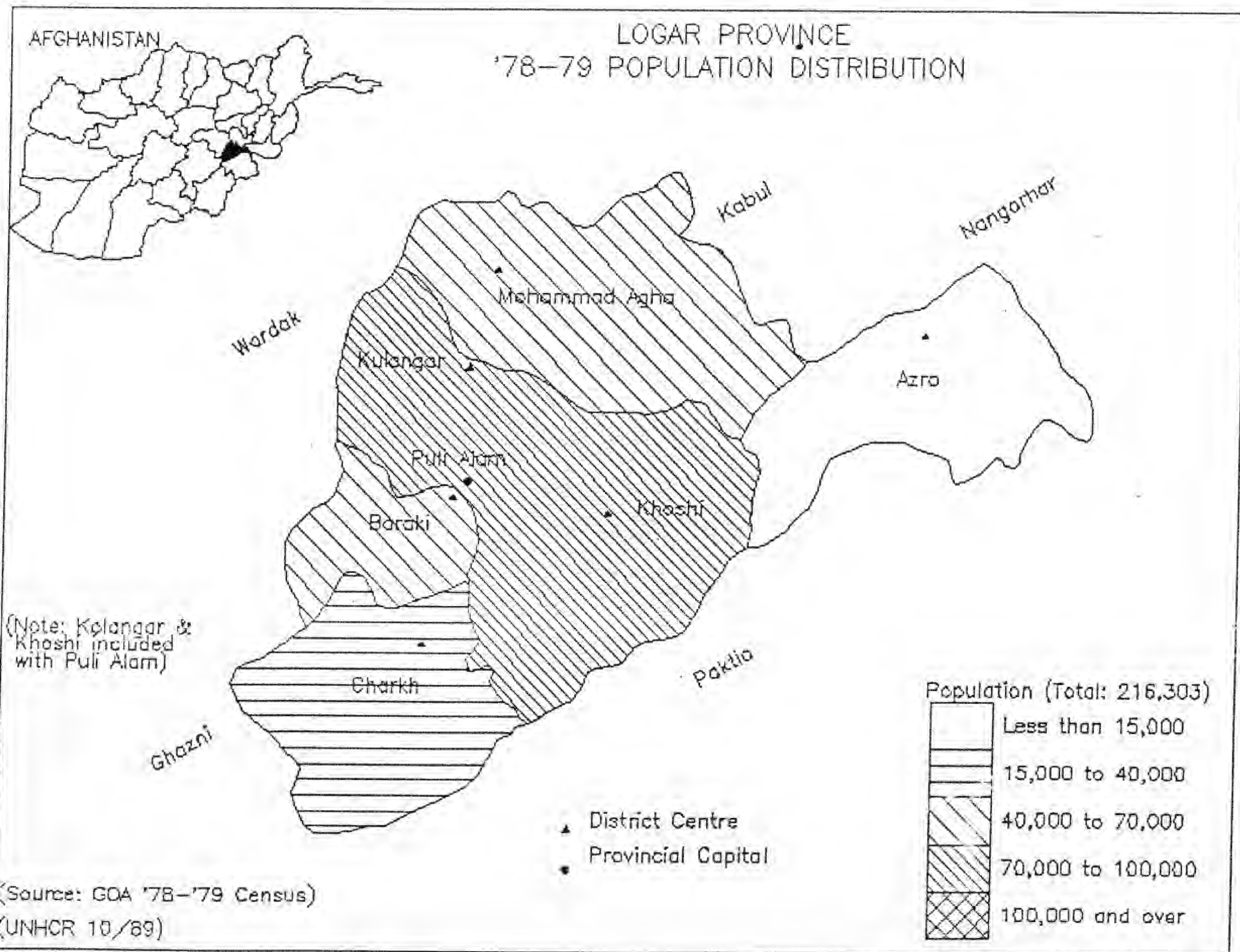
EDUCATION

Due to its proximity to Kabul, Logar offered a high level of education. Prior to 1979 there were 87 schools in the Province, 58 for boys and 29 for girls. Seven of these were high schools, one for girls and the rest for boys. The girls high school was in Mohammad Agha, along with one for boys, with the total of high school students in that woleswali in 1978 being approximately 2,000. Attempts by some mujahideen parties in Kulangar to continue education for girls have encountered considerable opposition.

Mujahideen parties have set up high schools (in Baraki Barak and Kulangar) and many madrassas in some woleswalis.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

The most imperative assistance requirements are in the areas of demining, repairing roads and bridges, and agricultural inputs. Requests for seed and fertilizer have already been received but there is a need for agencies to coordinate their efforts (see Annex). Azro and Khoshi (along the main supply routes into the region) have sustained much damage during the past ten years but have received very little aid. Dubandi valley in Khoshi is still insecure. The rehabilitation of Logar will greatly affect the availability of food in other parts of Afghanistan, particularly Kabul.



AFGHANISTAN
LOGAR PROVINCE
'78–79 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
Kabul
Nangarhar
Wardak
Mohammad Agha
Kulangar
Azro
Puli Alam
Baraki
Khoshi
(Note: Kolangar & Khoshi included with Puli Alam)
Charkh
Paktia
Ghazni
Population (Total: 216,303)
Less than 15,000
15,000 to 40,000
40,000 to 70,000
70,000 to 100,000
100,000 and over
District Centre
Provincial Capital
(Source: GOA '78–'79 Census)
(UNHCR 10/89)

AFGHANISTAN

ORIGIN OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM LOGAR

(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)

Kabul

Nangarhar

Wardak

Mohammad Agha

Kulangar

Azra

Puli Alam

Khoshi

Baraki

Charkh

Paktia

Ghazni

(Note: Kolangar & Khoshi included with Puli Alam)

1979 GOA Census: 216,303

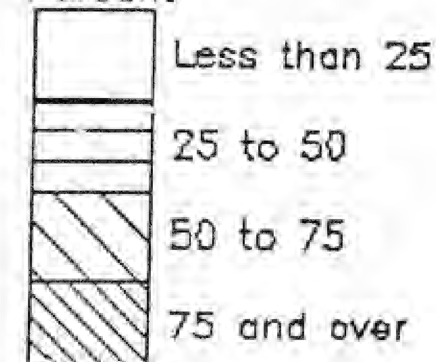
Refugees: 176,382 *

*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)

(UNHCR 10/89)

▲ District Centre

■ Provincial Capital



AFGHANISTAN

LOGAR PROVINCE

Selected Cities & Villages

Kabul City
Wardak
Nangarhar
Highway 1
SAFEDSANG
DEH NAW
MOH'D AGHA
SPINA KALA
ZARGHUN SHAHR
AZRO
MANGAL
LAKAJAY BAND
KOLANGAR
BARAKI BARAK
PULI ALAM
KHOSHI
SHINKAY
TAGAW
BARAKI RAJAN
DOBANDI
ABOKAN
CHARKH
SHINKAY MAZARI
Paktia
Ghazni
Gardez



15.650± km

LOGAR PROVINCE

AGRICULTURAL AREAS

AFGHANISTAN
Kabul City
Wardak
Nangarhar
Highway 1
SAFEDSANG
DEH NAW
MOH'D AGHA
SPINA KALA
ZARGHUN SHAHR
KOLANGAR
BARAKI BARAK
PULI ALAM
KHOSHI
SHINKAY
TAGAW
DOBANDI
BARAKI RAJAN
ABOKAN
AZRO
MANGAL
LAKAJAY BAND
CHARKH
SHINKAY MAZARI
Paktia
Ghazni
Gardez
15.6504 km

LOGAR PROVINCE

MOST HEAVILY POPULATED AREAS – 1979

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul City

Wardak

Nangarhar

Highway 1

SAFEDSANG

DEH NAW

MOH'D AGHA

SPINA KALA

ZARGHUN SHAHR

AZRO

MANGAL

LAKAJAY BAND

KOLANGAR

BARAKI BARAK

PULI ALAM

KHOSHI

SHINKAY

TAGAW

DOBANDI

BARAKI RAJAN

ABOKAN

CHARKH

Paktia

SHINKAY MAZARI

Ghazni

Gardez



15.6504 km

(UNHCR 11/89)

AFGHANISTAN

LOGAR PROVINCE

AREAS OF DESTRUCTION
AND DEPOPULATION
1989

Kabul City

Wardak

Nangarhar

Paktia

Ghazni

Gardez

Highway 1

SAFEDSANG

DEH NAW

MOH'D AGHA

SPINA KALA

ZARGHUN SHAHR

KOLANGAR

BARAKI BARAK

PULI ALAM

KHOSHI

SHINKAY

TAGAW

DOBANDI

BARAKI RAJAN

ABOKAN

CHARKH

SHINKAY MAZARI

AZRO

MANGAL

LAKATAY BAND



15.6604 km

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin and the likely routes of return to those locations will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan. to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

AZRO (AZRA)

Azro is a woleswali at the eastern end of Logar with an area of 770 sq km. It is bound in the southwest by Khoshi, in the northwest by Mohammad Agha, in the north by Hesarak (Nangarhar), in the east by Sherzad (Nangarhar) and in the south by Jaji (Paktia). This woleswali therefore connects the three provinces of Logar, Nangarhar and Paktia. Azro district is a mountainous area where 30 percent of the mountains are still forested, though this situation may be rapidly changing.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Azro has about 32 villages of which about four are large and an agricultural population estimated at between 8,360 and 9,510 by Adamec. Government statistics published in 1979 estimated the population at 13,480 which gives Azro the lowest population density in Logar, 19/sq km. Between 85-90 percent of the homes have been destroyed and 10-15 percent of the population remain, the rest migrating to Pakistan. According to the DCAR survey of refugees in Pakistan (May 1989) 19,872 refugees from Azro are in camps around Peshawar in Kurram, Kohat, and Abbottabad.

ECONOMY

The principal occupations of the local inhabitants prior to the war were transportation of goods by camel, animal husbandry, and trade in dried fruits produced in the area. The timber trade with Pakistan has given a new addition to local incomes for the last three years.

Due to the cold temperatures, the land gives one harvest every year, except for areas in the southwest, around Qasem Khel, which produces two. The main crops grown are wheat, maize, barley, potatoes and beans. For the last four years, it is reported that 50-55 percent of the agricultural land has been used for the cultivation of hashish (charas), either by the farmers themselves or by sharecroppers from Root and Machalghu areas of Sayed Karam (Paktia).

The irrigation system is mainly stream based and the land is the richest in the province because plentiful water is available from the two mountains of Speen Ghar (White Mountain) and Lata Kora. The creeks of Speen Ghar irrigate the southeastern portion of the woleswali and those of Lata Kora, the northwest. Only 10-15 percent of the district is lalmi (rainfed).

BAZAARS

There is presently no bazaar in the woleswali. The bazaars existing in 1979 (one of 20 shops in Azro and one of 50 shops in Sang-i-Baran) have been completely destroyed. Fuel is available from the small bazaar in Lakaray Pass (Lakajay Band), at the crossing point between Jaji (Paktia) and Azro.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There are no storage buildings in the district nor any other suitable buildings which could be converted to this use.

ROADS

- The principal road in the district connects the centre of the woleswali to Khera Teega (which forms the border of Jaji and Azro). The first part of the road goes from Khera Teega to Pinzo Kats (18km) and the second part of the road goes from Pinzo Kats to Azro (24km). The road is unpaved and has been blocked by flooding at certain points between Pinzo Kats and Azro.
- A second road leaves from Pinzo Kats, passes through the Malakand Pass (32km from Pinzo Kats and 800-1,000m in elevation) and leads to Azro by way of Sang-i-Baran. The road between Sang-i-Baran and Azro follows the water course between Sang-i-Baran and Babar. The total length of this road is 81km. It is unpaved and requires repairs and improvements.
- A third road starts from Sang-i-Baran, follows the creek for 10km, then passes through the Lakaray Pass, and continues to the centre of Jaji woleswali (Paktia) - 40km. The road continues for another 40km to Gawey, on the border with Pakistan. The road requires realignments and repairs.

MINES

Anti personnel mines planted under the direction of the Soviets are found at:

- Sarkay Pass area, 15km south of Azro
- Amroot area, 10km east of Azro
- Raza Khel village, 18km south of Azro

Anti personnel mines planted by the government are found at:

- Akbar Khel area, 4km east of Azro
- Soor Manz area, 1km northwest of Azro
- Zargana Khwar, 2km northwest of Azro
- Sufian area, 3km west of Azro
- Soor Naw area, 3.5km west of Azro
- Speen Jama'at area, 8-10km southeast of Azro, especially in Obekhti, Tanga and Kharshatal.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The main tribe, Ahmadzai, is divided into five sub-tribes: Raza Khel, Akbarkhel, Babar, Saifudin Khel and Qasemkhel. Most sub-tribal discord has been in abeyance during the war but relations between the Qasem Khel living near the Dubandi Valley (Khoshi alaqadari) and the people of Dubandi remain cool.

No official shura has been held, although some elders have joined with local mujahideen commanders to find solutions to certain specific problems. Relations between the various mujahideen groups appear cooperative. Military actions are launched from places outside the district, thus there is little fear of government retaliation. The names of the principal commanders are as follows:

- Haji Naeem, from Babar village, the main tribal leader of the Ahmadzai and highly influential throughout Logar (see Background and Summary: Political Situation).
- Haji Bismallah, SYF, tribal leader from village of Raza Khel and number two among Ahmadzais after Haji Naeem.
- Latif Aziz, JIA, engineer from Akbar Khel village.
- Haji Huseinkhel, ANLF, trader from Babar village.
- Dur Gul, HIIA, from Salim Khel village.
- Haji Zarghun, HIK, from Babar village.
- Chadan, HIG, from Musa Khel village.
- Ghulam Rasool, NIFA, from Zargana village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

One hospital was in service in Azro prior to 1979, when it was reported to be relatively well equipped. The structure seems to be in good condition but the hospital is no longer operating. A Saudi Red Crescent clinic is functioning at the woleswali building.

- AVICEN have trained one vaccinator
- MSH support several clinics.
- SCA have assisted a few clinics.

EDUCATION

Prior to 1979, there were two primary schools: one in the Mangal valley; one in Azro. The area is 90 percent depopulated and there are currently no functioning schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

IRC are surveying villages in Azro.

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

LOGAR PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 December 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 14 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these 14 provinces -- Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information is on file in DCAR offices. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Where locations are known, the activities of different NGOs have also been identified. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources existing in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta. Both maintain a database on the geographic coverage and sectoral activities of their member agencies.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

This provincial profile is mostly based upon materials gathered prior to November, 1989.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

MAP IV/1


UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
CHINA
INDIA
Jammu and Kashmir
Dushanbe
Mary
Kelif
Keleft
Termez
Dusti
Andkhvoy
Jeyretān
Rostāq
Feyzābād
Qal'eh-ye Panjeh
Jorm
Eshkāshem
BALKH
KONDŪZ
Kholm
Kondūz
Tāloqān
TAKHĀR
BADAKHSHĀN
Shaberghān
Mazār-e Sharīf
Khānābād
Dowlatābād
JOWZJĀN
Samangān
Far Khār
FĀRYĀB
Shūlgarah
Baghlān
Nahrīn
Meymaneh
Tokzār
SAMANGĀN
Pol-e Khomrī
Hindu Kush
Qeysār
BAGHLĀN
Dowshī
Khāvak
Kushka
Towraghondī
BĀDGHĪS
Sālang Tunnel
KĀPĪSĀ
KONARHĀ
Qal'eh-ye Now
Chārīkār
Mahmūd-e Rāqī
BĀMĪĀN
PARVĀN
LAGHMĀN
Bāmīān
Mehtarlām
Asadābād
Dowlat Yār
KĀBOL
Harīrūd
Kābul
Lal pūr
Herāt
Owbeh
Chaghcharān
Kowt-e 'Ashrow
Jalālābād
Mardān
HERĀT
GHOWR
VARDAK
LOWGAR
NANGARHĀR
Barakī
Khyber Pass
Peshāwar
Peywār Pass
Islāmābād
PAKTĪĀ
ORŪZGĀN
Ghaznī
Gardeyz
Rāwalpindi
Shindand
GHAZNĪ
Khowst
Indus
FARĀH
Qarah Bāgh
Anār Darreh
Orūzgān
Zareh Sharan
Orgūn
Darya-ye Helmand
Tarin Kowt
Farāh
Farāh Rūd
Now Zād
Darya-ye Arghandāb
PAKTĪKĀ
Kajakī
ZĀBOL
Delārām
Qalāt
Rowd-e Lūrah
Dasht-e Khāsh
Lashkar Gāh
Qandahār
Kadesh
Zābol
Dasht-e Mārgow
QANDAHĀR
Zaranj
HELMAND
NĪMRŪZ
Spīn Būldak
Chaman
Khojak Pass
Deh Shū
Chahār Borjak
Rīgestān
Quetta
Gowd-e Zereh
Amu Darya
Darya-ye Panj
Murgab
Pamir
Tedzhen
64°
68°
72°
36°
32°
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Town, village
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
0 50 100 150 200 250 km
0 50 100 150 mi
AFGHANISTAN
MAP NO. 3400 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

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